

WEEKLY COURIER

BEN ED. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER

INDIANA

And many a college owes its fame to its football team.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who could darn socks?

Muzzles are extensively worn by dogs belonging to the best families.

However, the wind is not tempered to the man in knee-length underwear.

"A howling success" may be a slang phrase, and again it may be a baby show.

One of the perils of literacy is the resultant tendency to write love letters.

A man who speaks for filibustering purposes isn't satisfied to kill time. He tortures it.

Another thing that is needed is the musical education of the squeaking swivel chair.

One good thing about a first-class military blunder is that there are so few left to protest.

Radum has been reduced from \$125,000 a gram to \$35,000. No rush reported for bargains.

Even after the war is ended it may take some years to wind up the diplomatic correspondence.

Perhaps this newly invented left-handed watch will enable some of the also rans to win a race.

With the wireless telephone operating nicely the hands across the sea become cars across the sea.

Nevertheless, an advocate of unpreparedness always feels better when his life insurance is paid up.

Bread may be the staff of life, but that does not justify a man in making his existence one continuous loaf.

Add to the list of bores: The man who insists on telling the story of a moving picture show he has seen.

One way of helping soldiers up steep mountain side consists in planting a busy enemy in the valley below.

When the 3300 automobile becomes common the man in the 16-cylinder land yacht will act haughtier than ever.

At least the English who are drafted will not have long to complain that the disagreeable facts of the war are being hidden from them.

It is distinctly easier to forgive the weather prophets for predicting storms that never come than for failing to predict those that come.

The new pellagra "cure" is received with skepticism by some medical men. Doctors are prone to disagree, but in that they are merely human.

Inventors have patented more than 4,000 devices for coupling, yet there are thousands of bachelors and spinsters still trotting in single harness.

The Baltimore American gets off "a good one" when it defines an optimist as a man who tells other people not to worry when things are coming his way.

That young woman who arranged to marry a purely fictitious husband in order to dazzle her friends had a bright idea. That kind of husband has much to recommend him.

In passing, one might offer the suggestion that in rebuilding famous cathedrals the spires be put under ground.

And now the Armenians are said to be threatened with an epidemic of cholera. Being an Armenian is the most hazardous occupation we can think of.

The New York Herald asks: "What would be thought of a judge who ignored murder but waxed indignant over the breaking of a window pane?" The question suggests a train of thought.

We admit that the year's output of 324 eggs by Lady Eglantine, the little White Leghorn hen, was a great barnyard achievement. What was her aggregate cackle record that went with the eggs?

A scientist has discovered what everybody has long suspected that brains do not necessarily go with beauty. Still, the girls should worry; for men have a way of preferring beauty to brains, and so, we fancy, do the ladies.

It is said that only one woman in a thousand can whistle, but as long as a woman can talk she doesn't care to whistle.

A wise old judge decides that a patriarch of seventy has as much ability to pick a wife as a younger man. Yep, just about.

Judging from past performances, the haste with which the European belligerents deny they are seeking peace lends some color to the reports that they are doing so.

WILSON IS MARRIED

CEREMONY IN UNPRETENTIOUS PARLORS OF THE GALT HOME MARKED BY SIMPLICITY.

HONEYMOON IN VIRGINIA

Only Relatives of President and His Bride Are Present—Couple Leave Capital in Private Car for Hot Springs, Va.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, and Edith Bolling Galt, widow of Norman Galt of Washington, were married at 8:30 o'clock in the evening at the home of Mrs. Galt, this city.

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, an Episcopalian, was the officiating clergyman. He was assisted by Rev. James H. Taylor, a Presbyterian.

The wedding ceremony was witnessed only by the closest relatives of the president and of his bride.

Honeymoon in Virginia.

President Wilson and his bride will spend their honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va. They left Washington at 11:10 o'clock in a private car attached to a special train. They arrived in Hot Springs at 8:15 a. m.

At Hot Springs they will live at the Homestead hotel, where a wing has been reserved for them until after New Year's day.

The probability that Secretary of State Lansing will have to confer with the president during the Ancona negotiations is said to be the reason for the choice of a place so near the capital.

Wedding Is Very Simple.

The wedding of the president and Mrs. Galt was as simple and as private as it was possible to make it. Not a hint of officialdom was permitted to creep into it.

The ceremony occupied twelve minutes.

The drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, was all in green, with orchids, touches of bright color being tall bunches of American Beauty roses, which stood as sentinels at either side of the bower and improvised altar. This bower was erected at one end of the room of maidenhair ferns, which reached from floor to ceiling.

In keeping with the simplicity of all the details, the president escorted his bride to the altar with no music for their entrance, none preceding the ceremony and none during the service. A string orchestra played appropriate and classic music after the ceremony.

Word "Obey" Is Used.

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, who is rector of St. Margaret's church, which Mrs. Galt recently joined, used the full Episcopalian marriage service, including the word "obey," and Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, which is attended by the president and his family, pronounced the benediction after offering a prayer.

The couple knelt during the latter part of the ceremony and remained so until after the benediction was said. According to eyewitnesses, the president showed well-controlled nervousness, but had a happy smile on his face throughout the ceremony, while the bride was sweeter and far more beautiful than she has appeared yet, her face pale but wreathed in smiles.

When the rector reached the words, "Who giveth this woman in marriage?" the bride's mother, Mrs. W. H. Bolling, leaned forward and joined the hands of her daughter and the president, with her eyes swimming in tears. She was the first to greet her son-in-law and daughter when they turned from the beautiful altar, and it was then a happy, loving embrace, with no trace of tearfulness.

Gown Establishes Precedent.

Mrs. Galt's gown establishes a precedent in the matter of wedding gowns for widows, but there will be few who will accept it. It was a black, the richest of silk velvet, to be sure, but black, nevertheless. It was made in a walking length with a very full skirt, short enough to display the patent leather French half-shoes, which had no trimming.

Her hat was a picture hat of black beaver, the rolling brim slightly upturned at the left side with a gaura feather placed where it rolled upward.

She wore no gloves and carried a white-bound prayerbook in her hand.

The bodice of the gown was elaborate to a degree. It was of rare embroidery in a lily pattern done in silks, shading from deep tones of royal blue to the most delicate pastel shades, and studded with turquoise. The net was shown over a broad band of cloth of silver and a bolero effect in black velvet embroidered to match the net was shown in front, the high, close-fitting girde of plain black velvet reaching up to meet the embroidered net in front and outlining her figure perfectly in the back.

The sleeves were of finest black net in tiny tufts, with deep cuffs of the embroidered velvet which reached far down over the hands and extended to the elbow in a lily-sheath point. Her only ornament was the president's gift, a superb diamond brooch worn for the first time.

Less Than Forty Guests.

There were less than forty guests present at the wedding. They were only the immediate members of the two families.

When the president and bride left for the South Mrs. Wilson wore the

ARTHUR WARREN OVERMYER



Arthur Warren Overmyer has just taken his seat in the house of representatives as the new member from the Thirteenth district of Ohio. Mr. Overmyer, a Democrat, now of Freedom, O., was born on a farm in Sandusky county, May 31, 1879. He graduated from Lima Lutheran college of Lima, O., and began teaching at the age of sixteen. Later he graduated from the law school of Ohio Northern university and has since engaged in the practice of law in Sandusky county.

same costume in which she was married, but over it she threw a superb fur coat.

Mrs. Wilson's trousseau is said by close friends to be magnificent in its extent and to have cost several thousand dollars. Most of it is American made.

The trousseau dispels the idea of the "bolling green" being a favorite with the first lady of the land. The trousseau is distinctly a blue trousseau.

At noon President Wilson attended the christening of his granddaughter, little Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, in the blue room of the White House.

Many Wedding Gifts.

The wedding gifts of President Wilson and his bride are much like the gifts of any other private wedding. There have been many weddings in Washington where a far larger and more valuable collection was seen.

This is just as the bride and bridegroom wanted it. Their special desire was to avoid all gifts, and it has been stated that Mrs. Wilson and all her family have said frequently that the bride would positively return gifts sent by her personal friends.

Among the jewels received by the bride are a superb diamond bar pin given her by the president a week or more ago and which she has worn. It is fully four inches and a half in length and an eighth of an inch wide, with beautiful white stones set in platinum.

PEACE DECLARED BETWEEN THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES

National League Emissary's Proposals Accepted by American—Weeghman Gets Cubs.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Through the action of the American league in accepting the proposals from the National and Federal leagues a truce was declared here. A peace agreement will be drawn up in the next two or three days and the chances were bright at a late hour that it would be signed the early part of next week.

Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh National league club was the emissary from the camps of the Nationals and Federals. He arrived from New York and immediately hustled over to the Congress hotel, where the American league magnates were conveniently gathered in their annual session.

Terms of the treaty were not revealed, but the main points are known to call for the dissolution of the Gilmore circuit through mergers with several National league teams and perhaps the Cleveland American league club. The three organizations will appoint committees to meet within the next few days either here or in New York to dispose of the various problems that must be solved before complete tranquility can be restored.

The Cubs will be transferred to President Weeghman and his partners on the North side, while Phil Ball will in all probability get control of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Panama Canal Again Open.

Panama, Dec. 20.—The Panama canal, which has been closed since September 18 last by the worst slide in its history, will be opened again for the passage of vessels drawing less than twenty feet this week. Ten ships, three from the Atlantic and seven from the Pacific, will make the passage.

NEW NOTE TO AUSTRIA

MESSAGE DRAFTED BY PRESIDENT IS COMPLETED AND READY FOR VIENNA.

MUST DISAVOW SHIP ATTACK

Complete Text of the Austrian Reply to Washington's First Note on the Ancona Case Is Made Public by the State Department.

Washington, Dec. 20.—President Wilson completed the first draft of the new note to Austria-Hungary reiterating the American demands regarding the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona. The note was signed by Secretary Lansing.

Text of Austrian Reply.

Austria's reply to the American note on the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona, as made public on Saturday by the state department, follows:

American Embassy, Vienna, Dec. 15, 1915.—Secretary of State, Washington: Following note received from minister of foreign affairs at noon today:

"In reply to the much esteemed note number 4167, which his excellency, Frederic Courtland Penfield, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America, directed to him in the name of the American government under date of the 9th inst., in the matter of the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona, the undersigned, preliminary to a thorough, meritorious treatment of the demand, has the honor to observe that the sharpness with which the government of the United States considers it necessary to blame the commanding officer of the submarine concerned in the affair and the firmness in which the demands addressed to the imperial and royal government appear to be expressed might well have warranted the expectation that the government of the United States should precisely specify the actual circumstances of the affair upon which it bases its case.

Sees Room for Many Doubts.

"As is not difficult to perceive, the presentation of the facts in the case in the aforesaid note leaves room for many doubts, and even if this presentation were correct in all points and the most rigorous legal conception were applied to the judgment of the case, it does not in any way sufficiently warrant attaching blame to the commanding officer of the war vessel or to the imperial and royal government.

"The government of the United States has also failed to designate the persons upon whose testimony it relies and to whom it apparently believes it may attribute a higher degree of credibility than to the commander of the imperial and royal fleet."

"The imperial and royal government is in principle ready to enter into an exchange of views in the affair with the government of the United States.

"It must, however, in the first place, raise the question why that government failed to give judicial reasons for the demands set forth in its note with reference to the special circumstances of the incriminating events upon which it itself lays stress, and why in lieu thereof it referred to an exchange of correspondence which it has conducted with another government in other cases.

Wishes Points of Law Set Out.

"The imperial and royal government is the less able to follow the Washington cabinet on this unusual path, since it by no means possesses authentic knowledge of all of the pertinent correspondence of the government of the United States, nor is it of the opinion that such knowledge might be sufficient for it in the present case, which in so far as it is informed is in essential points of another nature than the case or cases to which the government of the United States seems to allude.

The imperial and royal government may therefore leave it to the Washington cabinet to formulate the particular points of law against which the commanding officer of the submarine is alleged to have offended on the occasion of the sinking of the Ancona.

To Maintain Own Legal Views.

"The government of the United States has also seen fit to refer to the attitude which the Berlin cabinet assumed in the above-mentioned correspondence. The imperial and royal government finds in the much-esteemed note no indication whatever of the intent with which this reference was made. Should, however, the government of the United States thereby have intended to express an opinion to the effect that a prejudice of whatever nature existed for the imperial and royal government with respect to the judicial consideration of the affair in question, this government must, in order to preclude possible misunderstandings, declare that as a matter of course it reserves to itself full freedom of maintaining its own legal views in the discussion of the case of the Ancona.

"The imperial and royal government most sincerely deprecates the fate of the innocent victims of the incident in question.

BURIAN.

PENFIELD.

Pick Slack for U. S. Attorney.

Washington, Dec. 18.—L. E. Erskine was agreed on by Senators Kern and Shively for United States district attorney at Indianapolis to succeed Frank A. Dalley, resigned.

MISS MACKAY-SMITH



It is reported in Washington that Miss Virginia Mackay-Smith, daughter of the late Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, who was rector of St. John's Episcopal church, is engaged to marry Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché who has been recalled on the request of the American government.

WAR TAX BILL PASSED BY SENATE; VOTE 45 TO 29

Measure Signed by the President—Act Is Extended for One Year—Underwood Makes Maiden Speech.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The administration's first revenue bill, extending the emergency war tax for one year, was passed by the senate by a vote of 45 to 29. The measure was signed by the president.

Mr. Smoot of Utah, a Republican member of the senate finance committee, moved to limit the time extension of the war taxes to June 30, 1916. This amendment was rejected 25 to 50, by a party vote, except that five Republicans—Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, Mr. Curtis of Kansas, Mr. Harding of Ohio, Mr. Jones of Washington and Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, refused to seem to support even that extension and voted against it.

He characterized the measure as a "war tax in time of peace," and bitterly denounced the "prosperity" brought to the United States by the European war.

A demand for increased tariff duties to meet the treasury needs was made by Senator Penrose, who opened the debate for the Republicans.

Mr. Underwood's maiden speech was a great personal triumph. He has not been assigned to the finance committee, which has particular jurisdiction over all fiscal matters, but his experience in the house has made him the recognized Democratic authority on finance.

Mr. Underwood by three quiet questions induced Senator Penrose to admit that the Republicans did not want protection to exclude foreign competition; that foreign imports under the Democratic tariff had not therefore injured the industries of the country and that the country with the Underwood act still in force was now highly prosperous.

BRITISH OUST GEN. FRENCH

General Sir Douglas Haig Appointed Chief of the English Forces in France.

London, Dec. 16.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed Field Marshal Sir John French in command of the British armies in France and Flanders.

The new commander of the British in the western field is considerably younger than the veteran he succeeds, but he has had vast experience in actual war. General Haig is fifty-four years old, whereas Field Marshal French is sixty-three.

The belief is general that the choice of General Haig for commander in chief in France means preparations for the initiation of a more vigorous campaign in the West, presumably in conjunction with offensive movements in the Russian, Balkan and Italian zones of operations.

FORD IS AT CHRISTIANSAND

No Reception for Pacifists—Newspaper Men Say Disagreement Did Occur on Voyage.

London, Dec. 20.—The steamship Oscar II, with the Ford peace party, arrived at Christiansand, according to a dispatch from Christiania to Reuter's Telegram company. No official or other reception was accorded the peace party, and only newspaper men boarded the vessel on its arrival. Henry Ford and Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer denied to interviewers that there had been a disagreement on out. It was said that some members of the expedition would leave the party at Christiania on account of sickness. Newspaper men who accompanied the party confirmed the story that a disagreement had occurred.

Kendallville.—Mrs. Grace Mulligan, forty-three, died here from injuries sustained when she plunged from a fire escape on the third floor of a school building to the ground. Her daughter, fourteen years old, clung to her skirts to prevent the woman from jumping, but her efforts were futile. The woman is believed to have been mentally unbalanced.

Indianapolis.—Mrs. Joseph M. Corryell, whose husband was killed in a gasoline explosion at Kokomo a few weeks ago, was awarded \$3,400 by the state industrial commission under the workmen's compensation act.

INDIANA BREVITIES

Peru.—David McCormick, a farmer, sixty years old, was burned to death in his home near here while trying to save property in his burning residence.

Frankfort.—Charles Lawson, twenty-five years old, of Lafayette, charged with the murder of John August Scallan, an aged night watchman, at Delphi, was found guilty here of manslaughter, the verdict carrying a sentence of two to twenty-one years.

Greensburg.—More than one thousand bottles of beer were dumped into a pond near this city by the police. The beer had been accumulating in the city building for 18 months, and was seized by repeated raids on "blind tigers."

Muncie.—George W. Maring, seventy-two, pioneer in the glass manufacturing business, reputed millionaire, died suddenly in his home here. He is said to have helped organize the first window glass company in the United States, at Bellaire, O.

Crawfordsville.—A petition signed by 51 of the 61 teachers in the public schools of Crawfordsville, asking that they be made eligible to receive pensions under the new teachers' retirement law, has been filed with the school board.

South Bend.—Five of the twenty-four Belgian refugees en route to South Bend arrived here and are now with their relatives. The refugees were given a noisy welcome upon their arrival, the cries of joy when the families were reunited surpassing any similar scene ever enacted.

Indianapolis.—Robert M. Stephenson of Rockford, Ill., has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship for Indiana, it was learned. Stephenson was given the scholarship for work he did three years ago while a student at De Pauw university. He now is teaching in a private school in San Francisco.

Indianapolis.—"You're a saloonkeeper, aren't you?" asked a barber of a portly person. "No," replied the occupant of the chair. "Seems to me I've shaved you before," continued the barber. "No, I think not," was the customer's reply. The barber was informed his customer was Governor Ralston.

Madison.—The gasoline explosion a week ago at the home of Corba Adams, a farmer near here, claimed its second victim when Mrs. Adams, twenty-three years old, died in a hospital here of burns that covered her entire body. Her sister, Miss Grace Conover, nineteen years old, perished at the time of the fire.

Valparaiso.—Walter Pierce of this city and Miss Esther Christenson of Menominee, Wis., a student at Valparaiso university, eloped to Morris, Ill., and were married. Miss Mabel Dille, a Valparaiso girl, and Harold Overstreet of Louisville, Ky., a student here, performed a like stunt in Chicago.

Tipton.—The county commissioners ordered a special election to be held the first week in February to decide whether three concrete roads leading into this city, aggregating seven miles, be constructed. There are no concrete roads in the county, and the commissioners spent nearly all day hearing arguments for and against the election.

Fort Wayne.—Theodore Keller, seventy-seven years old, for nearly a half century a prominent figure in Fort Wayne business, died at his summer home at Lake Gage, where he had been since he became seriously ill late in the summer. Mr. Keller was born in Germany. He served for the Union during the Civil war and was an eyewitness of the fight between the Monitor and Merrimack.

South Bend.—United States Senator B. F. Shively of South Bend, according to intimate friends in this city, is again in a critical condition as a result of an affection of the throat. This information is verified by announcement from Washington that the senator has left his hotel and is now being cared for in Providence hospital. Since returning to Washington for congress Senator Shively has not been able to attend the sessions.

Indianapolis.—The origin of shipments of hogs to Indianapolis, among which were animals with cholera, and the disposition of the hogs after reaching this city, are being investigated by the grand jury. The investigation is said to have been completed practically and to have shown that very little, if any, of the meat reached the consuming public. Cholera was found in three shipments. The inspectors at the stock yards singled out those shipments, it is said, and the animals which had the cholera were sold, presumably for tankage. Several statutes provide penalties for traffic in cholera hogs. One prevents carrying them on the highways, another is against shipping them, and another prohibits selling them for meat.

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